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JOB PRINTING
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Rooms.

Tilden thinks he can cipher out his nomination in 1880 without the help of Pelton and Moses.

A citizen of Janesville writes a strong article to the Inter-Ocean nominating Matt. Carpenter for the Presidency in 1880, on the condition that General Grant is not the choice of the Republican convention.

Assemblyman Potter, of Menasha, who has been ill for some time, died at the Capital house in Madison this forenoon. He was a Greenbacker in politics, lawyer by profession, and was 55 years old. He had served one other term in the Legislature.

That pure patriot and spotless man, Jefferson Davis, against whom the North rebelled in 1861, says the "people of the South, are patient, long suffering, thoroughly loyal, industrious, enterprising, and will yet become the backbone of the Nation."

The Secretary of the Treasury has made another call for 20 millions of 5-20 bonds. This makes 170 millions called in since the 23 of January. The refunding of the National debt under the administration of President Hayes is one of the most signal financial triumphs of the present decade."

Bragg's speech has given him a national reputation, but he has the hostility of the Confederate brigadiers to pay for it. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle heads an article "Bragg and Bluster," and says, "if Northern Democrats think they can get along by themselves, let them try the experiment."

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, has made up his mind that General Bragg made an ass of himself last week when he gave the Confederates a good threshing. Other Southern journals were a little more mild in their criticisms, and say that in making the speech "he did not pay due regard to his own party's interests."

Ben Hill thinks that if the Democratic party would take a firm stand against paying rebel claims, would espouse honest money, and make no more bargains with Greenbackers and repudiators, but try and act wisely in Congress, the child is not born that will see the party go a-begging. That little "il" is a stumbling block to the Democratic party.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to make ex-Governor Washburn an honorary life member of the Board of University Regents, in recognition of his munificent donation of the Washburn Astronomical Observatory to the State. This was suggested some time ago by Hon. J. B. Casdoway, of this city, one of the Regents, and Mr. Washburn's friends will be glad that the wise suggestion has been heeded.

The question of amending the Revised Statutes was discussed in the Assembly on Tuesday, and the result shows that the members are not disposed to enter into the wholesale business of slaughtering the Statutes. The Assembly is to be commended for its wise action. The statute law of this State has been as changeable as the wind. This business of continually amending and repealing laws is an injustice and a shame, and should not be tolerated. In scores of instances, the Statutes are amended on the most flimsy pretext, or to suit some particular case in which a lawyer may have an interest. More stability should be given to the Statute laws of the State, and it is gratifying that the Legislature is alive to the importance of the question.

During the Presidential election of 1876 there was a man living in South Carolina, Sloss by name, who edited a newspaper. He was an ex-Confederate, and ex-Congressman, and thoroughly steeped in Southern hate. He said in his paper during the campaign: "It is a matter of surprise to see Southern politicians and Democrats of the North asserting that if Tilden and Hendricks are elected, the just claims due the Southern people will not be paid. We are disgusted with such moral cowards as will lead those who should be friends of the South to thus show the white feather before the 'bloody shirt' banner of those who would rob the people of the South of their just and legal claims. While a member of Congress we voted to pay for school houses, churches and buildings belonging to charitable associations destroyed by the Federal Army." We have said this much of Mr. Sloss by way of introducing him as the United States Marshal of the Southern District of South Carolina a position to which he has been appointed by President Hayes. This is one of the strange freaks of the administration.

A circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the holders of the 5-20 bonds, in which he says that "under the provisions of the act of Congress just approved, the Department of the Treasury will exchange 4 per cent. consols of the United States for an equal amount of any outstanding and uncalled for 6 per cent 5-20 bonds of the United States; in addition the Department will pay to holders of 6 per cent. bonds the interest accrued and additional interest for the period of three months; also the commission on the same as far as the sale of bonds under the circular of Jan. 1, 1879." The Secretary further imparts the following information regarding the 4 per cent. bonds. "Under the refunding act there was authorized an aggregate amount of \$1,500,000,000 in bonds to be issued for that purpose; that there has already been issued of 5 per cent. bonds, \$500,000,000; of 4½ per cent bonds, \$185,000,000, and of 4 per cent bonds, \$168,000,000; in all, \$853,000,000; leaving of 4 per cent bonds still to be issued, \$646,

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1879.

NUMBER 276

\$000, also at present redeemable; there is now outstanding consols of 1865, \$20,035,550; of 1867, \$310,614; of 1868, \$37,455,300; of 10-40s, \$194,566,200; in all, \$563,731,150; showing that there are more than enough 4 per cents, authorized to take up all bonds which will be redeemed."

THE NEWS.

The Mitchell War Claim Defeated in the Senate by a Strong Vote.

The New Pension Law Declared Inoperative by the Treasury Officials.

The Compromise Tobacco Tax by the Senate Finance Committee.

The Democratic Senators Causing on Edmunds' Amendment.

Senator Korman also Opposes the New York Nominations.

The Speech of Colonel Townsend on the Chinese Bill.

An Important Item to Planing Machine Men.

Seizure of Another Whisky Distillery in Milwaukee.

Interesting Items in Our Special Dispatches.

MARKETS.

Special to the Gazette.
Chicago, Jan. 29—No 2 spring Wheat; cash 85¢ cents; February, 89¢ cents; March, 89¢ cents; No 3 spring wheat, cash, at 70¢ cents.

CORN—No 2, cash, 38¢ cents; February 30¢ cents; March 31¢ cents.

BARLEY—Extra No 3 cash, 42¢/47¢ cents.

NOMINATIONS.

Special to the Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The President has sent to the Senate the name of Senator Chastity, as minister to Peru. William Dudley, has also been nominated for the United States Marshalship of Indiana.

FRENCH FRENZY.

Special to the Gazette.
PARIS, Jan. 29.—President MacMahon persists in his refusal to sign the decree relative to the great military commands. The excitement is increasing. The Chambers are ready to assume the power of the government, and MacMahon's resignation would not cause any disturbance. Dutour is quite ill.

INFECTED CATTLE.

Special to the Gazette.
LONDON, Jan. 29.—In consequence of the arrival in Liverpool of a cargo of Canadian cattle infected with plero-pneumonia, the Government has determined to prohibit the importation of cattle from America.

The Admiralty Court has refused to issue a warrant against the American ship Constitution for \$15,000, salvage claimed by the tug Admiral.

HANGED.

Special to the Gazette.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29—John Achey and William E. Merrick were hanged in this city to-day at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock. Achey was convicted of killing Leggett, well-known gambler of this city, on the 16th of July last. Merrick was convicted of killing his wife several months ago by poisoning her with strichnine while she was *enclerc*, and afterward dragged the body to a bayou near the city and buried it under a log.

A KEROSENE LAMP.

FOUD DU LAC, Jan. 28.—At five o'clock this morning John Plumb's house was burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Loss, \$1,000; insured. At two o'clock this morning William Timms' house on Thirteteenth street was burned. A kerosene lamp exploded. Loss, \$700; insured.

OPPOSITION.

The Rejection of President Hayes' Nominations Certain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Korman has agreed to oppose the confirmation of the New York nominations, and if there has been any doubt about their rejection there can be none now, as Korman will carry with him the votes of many of the Democratic Senators.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Democratic Caucus in the Morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Democratic Senators were in caucus to-day, considering Mr. Edmund's amendment to the Constitution offered yesterday, prohibiting the payment of the claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late war of the rebellion. No conclusion was reached.

CROOKEDNESS.

Seizure of Another Whisky Distillery in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—The distillery of Bergenthal's, known as the old grain dis-

tillery, in the town of Milwaukee, was seized by Collector Bean last evening for illicit operations. A preliminary examination of the parties on criminal prosecution is now in progress before Commissioner Ryan, and forfeiture proceedings will follow.

THE FIRST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 28.—J. D. McLeod (colored) has been appointed Government Storekeeper at Covington, Kentucky, being the first man of his race who ever received an appointment of the kind in that State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The House of Representatives voted to-day to reduce the pay of the legislators from \$6 to \$5. The Senate has already voted in favor of the same reduction, besides lowering the pay of the Executive Department.

METEORIC.

FOUD DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 28.—At 2 o'clock this morning a brilliant meteor of a bluish-red color, apparently about six feet in diameter, burst over the south part of the city. It was witnessed by the Fire Department which was operating close by. Some who saw it thought the world was on fire, and were much frightened.

PLANING-MACHINES.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The Woodbury planing-machine patent case, in litigation over thirty years, was brought to a conclusion to-day, Judge Lowell deciding that the patent could not be sustained. The patent covered nearly all planing mills in the United States, valued at \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

BURIED.

The Mitchell War Claim Defeated in the Senate by a Strong Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The claim of Warren Mitchell, of Kentucky, for \$128,000 to reimburse him for cotton seized by the Federal troops in Georgia was defeated in the Senate this afternoon, both Northern and Southern Democrats voting against its passage with the Republicans or refraining from voting. The vote on ordering the bill to a third reading was 17 years against 30 nays, which shows that the recent speeches of Ben Hill, Clarkson N. Potter, and Gen. Bragg, on the payment of Southern war claims, have produced the desired effect.

THE PENSION BILL.

It is Declared to be Inoperative by Secretary Sherman and Some of the Treasury Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The cabinet considered the Arrears-of-Pension bill to-day, and it is claimed that Secretary Sherman thinks that the law is inoperative, and that the framers of it have been so careless that it will not be possible to pay any money under it. This appears to be the opinion of the accounting officers of the treasury, who are the only persons who can pass upon the question. The subject is to be referred to the Attorney-General. Meanwhile, it is stated that later estimates have been made which show that the bill will require a much less sum than has been anticipated. It is said that the number of persons on the pension rolls who will be entitled to additional pensions under the bill does not exceed 40,000; that cases can be settled in nine days; that the average amount of each pensioner would be about \$750, and that the total amount required to pay them would not exceed \$30,000,000.

TOBACCO TAX.

A Compromise by the Senate Finance Committee—The Tax Put at Twenty Cents.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day refused to agree to the House bill reducing the tax on tobacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound, but amended it so as to make the tax 20 cents per pound in the future. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, opposed any reduction. Messrs. Ferry, Allison, Dawes, Wallace, and Bayard voted to make it 20 cents, and Mr. Voorhees 16 cents. Senator Voorhees reserved the right to offer an amendment in the Senate reducing the tax to 16 cents. He also proposes to offer an amendment in committee reviving the income tax, and it is not adopted another attempt will be made in the Senate.

This action of the committee is not satisfactory to anybody. The tobacco trade wanted a reduction to sixteen cents or none, and the Treasury officials insist that it remain at 24. Whether the 20-cent compromise carries in the Senate is very doubtful. If it succeeds the result will be a reduction of the revenues about \$1,400,000.

The Treasury officials are very much alarmed at the drift of things, as we are confronted with decreased revenues and increased expenses at the same time.

THE CHINESE BILL.

Its Passage by the House—The Speech of Colonel Townsend.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Chinese immigration bill was passed to-day by a vote of 155 to 72. The time for the discussion of the bill was limited to half an hour. Williams and Caswell, of Wisconsin, voted against the restrictive bill. The following is the speech of Colonel Townsend, of New York:

Mr. Townsend disclaimed any intention of speaking for the Republican party or anybody else. He spoke for himself as a friend of humanity, when he opposed the bill. He opposed it because it was a virtual breaking off of social and political relations with one-half of the human race. He had nothing to charge against the Democratic party for entering into the treaty with China, though that treaty had been negotiated in the good old Democratic days. They were days when the light of heaven sometimes reached the brain of Democrats. [Laughter.] He credited the Democratic party not only with making that treaty, but with bringing prosperity to the Pacific coast from its adoption, because to-day California owed her position to it. That was before Kearny had come, and before Kearny was represented in the national halls. [Laughter] But it was said that Congress must take unusual grounds for benefit

of laboring men. Laboring men, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Wright) had said yesterday, were starving—200,000 of them, he said, were starving [laughter]; 200,000,000! [Laughter] And besides, there were in Pennsylvania 5,000 people in the lunatic asylums from the hardness of the times. He would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that lunatics were sometimes made by hard times, sometimes by unrequited love, sometimes by unsatisfied ambition, and Pennsylvania lunatics made from such causes did not always stay at home. [Laughter.] He did not wish to disparage or to underrate the sufferings of the laboring classes. It was a very hard struggle, and had always been so, to keep the wolf from the door. It was the hardest struggle of humanity, yet it was that which had made humanity. The hard soils of Pennsylvania, New York and New England, had made a body of men that the country might be well proud of. The prosperity of 1878—and it had been the most prosperous year since the dawn of creation—had been to a great degree due to the overthrow of the fanaticism of older times. But to-day it was the "heathen Chinee."

He reminded his friend from Kentucky (Willis), who represented the Louisville district, of the day when the cry was against the Catholic Irish and against the condemned German, and when the streets of Louisville and St. Louis flowed with blood because those men were coming in to take away labor from American citizens. Many of the great men of the Democratic party had been opposed to the Irish and the Germans, Erastus Brooks, of the Evening Express to-day a trusted leader, had been the head of what was called "the American Order," organized "to protect the country against the inroads of hordes of Irish and Germans." He had been the head of the Townsends had been to the minority, but, thank God, that minority had beaten, and to-day the prosperity of the country was to a great extent due to the stalwart labor of the Irish and Germans.

A member—Demagogue. Mr. Townsend—Somebody says "Demagogue." Is it "Bill Nye" that says it? I have Bill Nye (holding up a copy of the "Heathen Chinee").

Continuing, he said he had never joined in a raid against anybody, and he hoped that God would give him grace never to join in a raid against any descendant of Adam. But there was not a school of philosophers in this country who went before the laboring committee and twaddled, and said that the suffering of the laboring classes was occasioned by over-production, and that tended to impoverish and starve—not the laboring man as they stated—but the man in the corner grocery, who was supported by his wife and never did a day's work. Those were the men represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Wright). Yesterday?

What work did Kearny perform? What did he do for a living except blow his insurrectionary horn? Ryan (Kan.)—He passed around the hall. Mr. Townsend continued, and referred to the prosecution of the Jews in the middle ages. They had been oppressed, they had been murdered in the streets. Yet now, in the nineteenth century, no nation in Europe could declare war until the consent of a Jew was obtained. It was said that the Jews were wicked. Certainly they were. He had never known a people that were not wicked, but did anybody believe that they had ever boiled down children to get the oil? [Laughter.]

It had been said that if the Irish and Germans were admitted into this country, liberty would leave. How many Democrats from the North would be in the House to-day, except by permission of St. Patrick? [Laughter.] Thank heavens, he had given his permission to him (Townsend). He had stood by St. Patrick and not forgotten him [laughter]. About the wickedness of the Chinese. It was said that they could not be brought over to the Christian religion. He could tell of a way to get them over. A lady who had a Chinese boy servant said to him: "John, be a good boy and learn to love Jesus." "Yes," replied he, "Give me a dollar or more a week and I will love Jesus." [Laughing.] That was the way to bring the Chinamen over to the Christian religion, and if it failed them he (Townsend) would lose his bet. Everybody had heard of Bill Nye. He was not sure whether Bill Nye was alive, but he had many of his friends on the other side (alluding to Luttrell) must pardon him for saying that when the Heathen Chine was shaken up in this house, he rather doubted whether Bill Nye did not live in Santa Rose [laughter]. He might be mistaken, but he thought not. He was not for carrying back the shadow on the dead; he was for going forward, treating the human race as brothers. He would quote in conclusion the views of Robert Burns:

"Then let us pray that come it may,
As com it will for a that,
That man to the world o'er
Shall brother be for a that," [laughter.]

About Senator Howe.

Boston Herald: The retirement of Senator Howe of Wisconsin, from a seat he has so long filled deserves more than a passing notice. At the end of the term he will have completed eighteen years of service in the United States Senate, having become a Senator

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

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BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board

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THE GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

UNION.

Tobacco raisers have been anxiously watching the weather for the last few days, but thus far no purpose.

Thomas Earl of Porter, will be at the temperature meeting, February 14, and will have a part in the programme.

Merrill Mason of Leroy, Minnesota, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Two juveniles, Ernest Odell and Calvin Rodgers, left town very abruptly, unknown to their parents. They did not go together. They have not been heard from yet.

Farmers are glad to realize that pork is coming up, and \$3.00 per cwt. was paid for some lots last week.

Johnson and Stevens Bros. of Evansville, have already bought six carloads of fat sheep in the town of Union, for future delivery. The price is from \$1.50 to \$1.00 per cwt. There are at least ten carloads more to be sold.

Protracted meetings were commenced at the Baptist church, Monday evening. Rev. James Harris, of Evansville, preached a good sermon on the subject "Earnestness."

MILTON.

The Georgia Minstrels were here Monday, from 9:35 a. m. till 3 p. m. en route for Madison. The troupe rehearsed in the Milton house parlors, and many of our citizens had an opportunity of hearing their band.

Mrs. W. B. Wells is dangerously ill, but her recovery is not considered doubtful.

Smith & Co. have built a corn crib at the stock yards. Dyer did it with his little saw and hatchet.

The St. Paul pay car rolled into town Monday and made the employees happy.

"J. D." you did well, and are entitled to the "M. C." belt. An 11-pound "gopher" beats 'em all. Milton rejoices with St. Paul.

Milton Division Sons of Temperance will present the drama "All is not Gold that Glitters," at the Seventh Day Baptist church on Thursday evening next, Feb. 6th. This moral drama will be presented with a full cast, and will be one of the most pleasing and instructive entertainments ever presented here. The drama has been rehearsed under the direction of the manager of the dramatic club of the division, Mr. W. A. McEwan, and great pains will be taken to present it in a first-class manner.

(EMERALD GROVE.

Geo. Beesley, of this place, has a State agricultural report that was found in the road. The owner can call and get it.

As both our persons were sick last Sabbath, the societies held union services at the Methodist church; Mr. Loren Cheever officiated in the morning and Mrs. Rindell in the evening.

Mr. Joseph Luke, the shoemaker of this place, has sold his tools and gone to Milwaukee. He claims he has a better thing than cobbling, and has struck out as a temperance lecturer.

We understand that Mr. Squire, of the firm of Squire & Munger, has or is about to sell his interest in the store, and proposes to sell goods at a great discount for cash for the next thirty days.

Mrs. John Cummings had a close call a few nights ago. She fell with a lamp in her hand and broke it all to pieces except the burner and chimney. But little damage was done.

S. H. & A. E. Joiner have sold in the last year twenty-four thoroughbred Suffolk pigs for breeding purposes, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 each.

Mr. Henry Davis has opened a shoe shop in this place.

SHOPIRE.

The lecture given by our State Superintendent Whiford last evening, was listened to by a full house and appreciated by all.

Corn is being sold for 23 cents per bushel to a Clinton man.

Mrs. Jacob who has been visiting her relatives and friends in this place and vicinity, returned to her home in Minnesota last week.

Mr. Shimmeall and Mr. Van Wie are spending a few days in Rockford, Illinois.

There will be a donation for Rev. Mr. Wilson, Tuesday evening, February 4th, in the church.

Mrs. Lou Wagner, of Clinton, has been spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. W. Lathers.

W. Shimmeall, of Chicago, spent Saturday in Shoptire.

John Warrick is preparing for his annual pilgrimage.

Rev. Mr. Wilson delivered an interesting sermon in our town house Sabbath afternoon.

Remember the donation Tuesday evening.

Mr. Daniel Shimmeall resigned the office of choirboy in the M. E. Church. Mr. Donaldson was elected to fill the vacancy.

The teachers of the Congregational Sunday school are requested to meet at the parsonage Sabbath morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are the recipients.

On going home from Shoptire, an Emerald Grove young man accompanied by two ladies, were thrown from the cutter by the horse becoming frightened.

The said young people got in the cutter again, and went on their way, when within forty rods of home, they were thrown out again, the horse getting away and breaking the cutter, badly.

Handwriting of Authors.

Josquin Miller is one of those who write so it is almost impossible to read his manuscript. Swinburne is another. I have a manuscript poem of his that I have never been able to read entirely. Some verses will read along quite fluently, but others are impossible. I think he writes with a quill pen, and a bad one at that. His letters have no shading, and he is not particularly about dotting his i's or crossing his t's. Walt Whitman writes a very characteristic hand. Big, bold, formed letters, careless, but very distinct. He also uses a quill. I have a letter of Ruskin's before me. It looks as though he might have written it with the point of a pin, but it is very easy to read. The words stand a good distance apart, occasionally joined by the crossing of a t. I can not refrain from quoting a paragraph that occurs in this letter, it strikes me as so very amusing and so Ruskinish. He is speaking of a couple of engravings that were sent him for criticism, and adds: "I am afraid there is a monotony in America which is adverse to the inventive faculty—but assuredly the sublimity of the scenery would give a noble color to invention once excited." I had thought that the inventive faculty was the one we possessed to the greatest degree. J. R. Lowell writes a lady-like running hand, all very plain until it comes to the signature; there the J looks as much like a D as anything else. The letter I have of his is a charming one. It is in answer to one from a friend who has thanked him for some literary work given—gratuitously. "I hope you will say no more about anything I may send you," he writes. "The pleasantest thing in the world is to throw one's self away, and the next to that to give one's self away to one's friends." Here is a specimen of Tom Hughes' penmanship. It is a lovely letter to a friend who gave it to me. "Aren't you a young old cow!" it begins in the neatest of English hands. There are four closely written pages, and there is no falling off from the first word to the last.

J. Anthony Froude writes a distinct, though fine hand, with the words very far apart. "Yours in haste (just going to hear Fletcher), Kate Field," written in a square, bold hand, very characteristic and recognizable under any circumstances. I don't think that one could form a proper idea of Julia Ward Howe from her handwriting. It is as though the pen had touched the paper and bears the marks of haste. It is not hard to decipher, however, except the Howe in the signature, which might as well be anything else. Now I come to the worst writing I ever saw. It is a page of the manuscript of one of Mrs. Oliphant's stories. If she had written with the point of a hair, the tracks of her pen could not have been any finer. I remember when this manuscript was first received in New York, some six years ago, the printers refused to set it up. They declared they could not read it, so a friend and I set to work to re-write the whole story. He being good at deciphering bad writing, had a bad hand, and I wrote down his large sheet of blue paper and running diagonally across it. George Macdonald writes a large man's hand, with bold, bold strokes, and an unmistakable signature. Robert Buchanan writes an easily read, affectedly literary hand, as though he were trying to be unintelligent, but did not like to be altogether so. He puts little curly queues on her letters that are rather bushy. William Winter writes the most remarkable hand of any man I ever saw. The letters look like forked lightning. His directions on an envelope are very plain, and you begin the letter swimmingly, but, before you know it, you are brought to a standstill. I have a letter of his now in my possession that I have never been able to decipher but the half of it. His penmanship, for all this, is pretty as well as unique, and there is something poetic about it. I think that journalists are more apt to write badly than authors, for they write under pressure. They should write better than any one else, or, at least, more distinctly, for the reason that there is no time to revise their proofs. Horace Greeley and ex-Governor Broome have long held the record for writing the most unreadable "copy" that printers ever had to handle. I believe that there is a specimen of Gov. Broome's writing in almost every printing office in the country preserved as a curiosity.

Brunswick, in Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

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W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANEVILLE

DEALERS IN

Fine Furniture, and Practical Under-

takers.

12 Years' Experience. Prices of all Goods Very

Reasonable.

HARNESSES, BLANKETS, ETC.

W. M. SADLER.

MAIN ST. - - - NEAR GAZETTE OFFICE.

A Large Stock of Harness on Hand as

Bottom Prices.

MERCHANT TAILEORING.

W. C. HOLMES,

W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANEVILLE

Tailor and Draper; a Full Line of Fine

Clothes Always on Hand.

Will be made to order in the best of style, at the

lowest possible prices. We do good work,

HARDWARE.

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

W. MILWAUKEE ST. - - - JANEVILLE

DEALER IN

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Stoves,

Tinware, Cutlery,

Wood Work for Buggies and Wagons, Coal and

Wood Stoves, &c.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1879.

CITY AND COUNTY.

BRIEFLETS.

- Few fires.
- Tramps are more plenty.
- Light comes in the police court.
- Don't take a tumble to yourself if you can help it.
- Damp, poor weather for matches, especially walking matches.
- Marshal Keating's condition has not changed materially from yesterday.
- The Guards will have a special business meeting Thursday evening, by order of the Captain.

Mr. A. P. Bennett will start to-morrow morning for New York. He will be absent a week or ten days.

N. S. Murphy, President of the Milwaukee Sentinel Company, was a welcome caller at the Gazette office to-day.

Miss Alice Scott is spending the winter with her cousin, Mrs. E. W. Lowell, which adds another to the list of musicians in our city.

The protests against water works received more signatures yesterday. The petitions from the other side are yet to be heard from.

There will be a Moody meeting at the Opera House next Monday evening. The Evangelist won't be there, but John Moody, the funny man, will be.

Rev. Mr. Sanderson has received official notice of the action taken by the Presbyterian society, and will not press his resignation further. Let all rejoice.

The Inter-Ocean announces that the "Daughter of Alcantara" is soon to be produced in this city. It will be news to the music lovers that the "Doctor of Alcantara" is a feminine.

The force at the shoe factory is being gradually increased, and changes are being made in the machinery also, so as to improve the quantity and quality of the work turned out there.

Two tramps, who on being released from jail refused to go beyond the city limits, have been put back again for thirty days each. They are bound to wait until the roads are better and the skies clearer.

The directors of the cotton factory have made no changes in the superintendency, Mr. Chester Bailey still occupying that position. Mr. A. J. Ray will continue also to occupy the position of financial agent.

By one of those slips to which all are liable, the name of F. S. Lawrence was given last evening as the Treasurer of the cotton factory. It should have read F. S. Eldred, as he's the man who handles the cash, and does it well.

The latest advices from Frank A. Lawrence, who is spending the winter in Kansas, are to the effect that he is now improving in health. At one time he thought he would hurry home, but has now concluded to remain until spring.

One of the pupils of the Institute for the Education of the Blind has become insane, and to-day was taken to the State Hospital, by the parents. This is the first case in the history of the institution, of one of its inmates becoming insane.

Will Palmer, son of Dr. Palmer, is at home, having been interrupted in his medical studies at Chicago by a week's severe illness. He is not looking nor feeling rugged yet, and will not return to the college until he is in prime condition again.

In the Circuit Court to-day in the case of Carter vs. Hogan, judgment was entered for the plaintiff. The case of Conger vs. Mills has been put over until to-morrow owing to the absence of some witnesses. The law issues were about concluded to-day.

Little May Thomas will commence a walk at Monroe next Friday night. She will attempt the task of walking 125 miles in 28 hours, which is a big task for anyone, and much more for this ten-year-old Buckridge, the Beloit pedestrian, who will walk with her.

Justice Prichard busied himself yesterday afternoon in listening to the case of the State vs. Frank Churchill, in which a man named Mahon claimed that Churchill not only called him bad names, but had kicked the wind out of him. The Justice failed to see it, and discharged the accused.

The Empire Cross Spring Company have sold to Hodge & Buchholz a third interest in their business, and are removing from Milton to Janesville and will make their headquarters here. The Company have met with marked success and justify so far their invention is very practicable and valuable. The enterprise is welcomed and the Company will doubtless find the change greatly to their advantage.

As will be seen by a showy announcement made in another column, Smith & Bostwick have chalked down the prices on cloaks until hardly anyone is too poor to buy. Their stock is not trashy or old, but fresh, stylish and substantial, and now is the accepted time, which all should improve. They also have a mammoth stock of trimmings, to which they call attention. The firm is alive, and propose to keep the public awake too.

Valentine's day is coming. King knows it and has made ready. His show windows are crowded with little ones and big ones, cheap ones and tidy ones, and across the store hang lines filled with them. They are of all shades and sizes, and present as lively a scene as was ever gazed on by the crowd who flatten their noses against the glass and shake their sides with laughter. It's an immense show, but he hasn't let it crowd out his stock of school books, papers, &c. That's as large as ever.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 22 degrees above zero and at 2 o'clock this afternoon at 42 degrees above. One year ago to-day at corresponding hours the thermometer stood at 18 degrees and 30 degrees above.

The indications are, partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, and slight rise of temperature.

COURT STREET LITERARY.

The study for the Court street Literary Society this evening, will be John Howard,

the great philanthropist, and the prisoner's friend.

A biographical sketch will be read by Miss Emma Clarke.

The conditions of prisons in Europe in the 18th century will be discussed by M. Phelps Eq.

Mrs. Wilmarth will read a paper on the influence of Howard on prison reform.

His personal traits will be given by Mrs. H. W. Tilton.

After the Howard study is disposed of, a paper will be read on Thomas Edward, the Scotch naturalist.

These society meetings which are held every alternate week, are very entertaining, and the friends of the church and others interested in the spread of literature are invited to attend.

THAT DREADFUL DAD.

One of the best audiences, both in numbers and make-up, that has gathered in the Opera House for many a month, greeted John Dillon and the Wallack Combination last evening. The comedy of "My Dreadful Dad" is of itself supremely funny, but the mirth, of course, mainly centered in Dillon. Every twist of his toe and quirk of his mouth sent the laugh around, while at times the audience was almost convulsed. There were some faces there that looked as though they hadn't been the play ground for a smile for years, but even these thawed out, and fresher and more joyful wrinkles crowded out the old fossilized ones, and they really laughed. Those who were used to laughing were not content with anything short of an outburst "haw-haw." The play itself is a light weight, a little too heavily laden with puns, and devoid of any plot to hold the acts together, and yet it serves well the purpose for which it was created. It is full of most ludicrous denouements, and Dillon improves them all, keeping the audience on the anxious banch as to what comical scheme he would get into next, and hear how he will get out of it. The interest does not flag, and the laughter ceases only for lack of breath from the rolling up of the curtain to the close.

The company supporting him is a good one, capable of taking strong lines and carrying a heavier plot. John Blaelsel has been leading man at Hooley's theatre in Chicago, and is well known to amusement lovers. Charles Coon, of McVicker's theatre, is one of the best representatives of old men. Miss Mary Wallack is also a favorite in the west, and makes up finely as the jolly, talkative housekeeper, Mrs. Bibbs. Miss Amelia Watts and Miss Fannie Dillon, the daughter of John Dillon, added to the galaxy, with others, make the company a strong one. They should be greeted with crowded houses, as they more than give the money's worth.

A LIGHT LIGHT BILL.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Consumption of Gas in Janesville.

The gas company has closed up its books for 1878, and they present some figures of interest to every citizen. During the year they received for gas used in the street lamps, and for lighting and extinguishing the same, \$1,941.32, and for the engine houses and city offices, \$193; making a total of \$2,134.32.

The lamps were lighted 214 nights. There are 99 street lamps in the city, and on an average for the year 96 were lighted; average cost per lamp for the year \$20.22. The city's gas bill in 1877 was \$1925.70, and in 1876 \$2029.70. The increase is but slight, and is accounted for by the increase in the number of street lamps.

This showing is a striking one when compared to that made by companies in large cities, where the consumption is so much greater that the cost of production is necessarily much less. In Chicago, for instance, the city pays \$26 per street lamp, and has only succeeded in getting that figure after various attempts at reduction and threats to substitute oil for gas. The State is now paying for gas for the capitol at Madison \$3 a thousand, the price fixed upon by our local company for the smallest private consumer. Other comparisons might easily be made showing most favorably for the Janesville company and the fair and even generous way in which it treats its patrons.

It is quite natural for some to grumble, and a gas bill is a convenient thing to have around the house, just to find fault with. During a month the burners may be kept lighted longer than usual owing to sickness at night, or some evening parties, or other doings, which at the end of the month pass out of mind, but the meter has an accurate memory, and when the gas man comes around it tells him a true story, but one which sometimes surprises the one who has the bill to pay. It is worthy of note, that in spite of this natural itching to find fault, and this human forgetfulness, there is seldom heard a grumble or a murmur, but the bills are paid willingly and cheerfully.

Private consumers in Janesville are more fortunate than in many other places.

The rate now charged, \$3 a thousand, is not higher than that charged in cities ten times as large as Janesville, and not as high as in the majority of cities of the same size. In New York where the maximum consumption ought to bring about the lowest possible price, the rate is \$3.50. These statements are not guesses but facts.

Another advantage which the private consumers of Janesville have over many other places, is that they are not required to make a deposit for the meters used. In many cities the gas companies collect ten dollars as a deposit for each meter put in, making a large fund for the gas company, and swelling their income by a handsome amount of interest. If the Janesville company followed this practice, it would have constantly on hand \$4,000 or \$5,000 of the people's money, but no such special deposit is required.

Another advantage is that no charge is made for putting in meters, and even more generous than that, the company has put in service pipes leading from mains to residences without charge. Still further, the company has of its own accord reduced the price of gas just as often as the increase in the consumption would warrant.

The indications are, partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, and slight rise of temperature.

has been made without solicitation or urging, and often to the surprise of the consumers. To those who always conclude that because an enterprise is conducted by a stock company it is necessarily a monopoly, these facts and figures prove profitable topics of thought.

The gas company is not doing business for fun or glory, and seeks its just recompence and reward, but it is gratifying to know that under the management of Mr. H. Merrill, Janesville has a company which lives and lets live, and contests itself with a fair income on the amount invested.

WESTERN WOMEN.

The following letter from the pen of Miss Lavinia Goodell appears in the last number of the Woman's Journal, and as it will prove of interest to many of our readers we reproduce it. Miss Richards, who is among those spoken of in the letter, will be remembered by many here, as she formerly taught in the High School in this city, and had many friends and acquaintances outside of educational circles:

Editor JOURNAL.—I have just had the pleasure of attending an examination for the admission of attorneys, in which a lady, Miss Angie King, of this place, was one of the applicants. There were three students in all, and they sustained a severe and protracted examination in a manner highly creditable to each of them. It is coming to be understood by young gentlemen students, that if a lady is to be examined at the same time with them, they would do well to prepare for a hard time, for you may be sure the "female" applicant will not be left off easy, and it would not do to make too great a contrast between her examination and that of the young man! Moreover the "Bar Association" of Wisconsin has recently taken action to the end that examinations for admission shall be made much more rigid than formerly, or, to use the expression of some of them, that a division bar shall "mean something."

Whether this action has been prompted by the growing accession of women to the ranks of practicing attorneys, or not, I will not undertake to say; but some of us cannot help putting the two facts together, and drawing an inference. At any rate it is worthy of note that the admission of women to the Wisconsin bar is not yet beginning to "lower the standard of professional excellence," as Chief Justice Ryan prophesied that it would; but, on the contrary, that which looks like a fulfillment of the prophecy of the first woman applicant for admission in Wisconsin, in her response to Judge Ryan's opinion.

Women members of the bar are highly gratified with this step, and ardently hope that the next one will be to raise the moral standard as well as the intellectual. While we have not yet joined the Bar Association of our State, we sympathize most heartily with its effort to raise the standard, and wish it abundant success.

Miss King expects to commence practice at once. She will be the third woman lawyer in practice in this city.

The world still moves. I see that the Advance, of Chicago, which six years ago was but a bitter opponent no, only of woman suffrage but of woman's equality with man in the church and family, now warmly advocates Miss Willard's "home protection" scheme, which involves woman suffrage on the liquor question, and it quotes from Wyoming papers and citizens to show the success of the experiment of women's voting in that Territory. It adds to its quotations the remark that such testimony should put at rest the false reports of the failure of Suffrage in Wyoming." Bravo. Advance!

We have two flourishing literary clubs in Janesville: the "Round Table," and the "Mutual Improvement" club, each meeting fortnightly. Both are composed of members of both sexes, and are officered by men and women indiscriminately, and each sex enjoys all the privileges of the other therein, including suffrage as a matter of course. We have had Miss Willard and Abby Sage Richardson here to lecture quite recently. Miss Willard preached in the Methodist church on Sabbath morning.

A lady physician is in good practice here. Altogether Janesville is in a fair way to become "educated up" to woman suffrage, and is getting to be one of the most "strong-minded" towns in the State. "Perry & Martin," Chicago's firm of lady-lawyers, are slowly but surely working up a good practice in that city. They are quiet, modest, unostentatious young ladies, thoroughly conversant with the details of their business, and careful and conscientious in all their undertakings. They occupy an office with Miss Richards, an insurance agent of some years' standing, who is also a cultured and refined lady of unusual intellectual attainments.

Mrs. Foster, of Iowa, is meeting with deserved success in the lecture field. I can see very great progress in the cause of woman's advancement since I came West, a little more than seven years ago. Yours hopefully, LAVINIA GOODELL, Janesville, Wis.

LOCAL MATTERS.

KING'S BOOKSTORE, NEXT DOOR to the Postoffice.

CHEW JACKSON'S Best Sweet NAVY TOBACCO.

Time is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough, see Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, it will cure you. 25 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by A. J. Roberts, Janesville.

Villas House.

NOTICE is hereby given to all, where it may concern, that in view of the condition of public affairs, the price of the rooms to the guests in the VILLAS HOUSE will be as follows:

On the first floor per day.....\$3.00

On the second floor.....2.50

On the third floor.....2.00

On the fourth floor.....1.50

All rooms above the fourth floor.....Free

Mr. A. W. Waterman is continued as matron and housekeeper of the establishment, and cannot be excelled in her department by any lady in America.

The location of the House and its recent improvements excels any other in the beautiful city of Madison. The table will continue as it has been in the past, the best in the northwest. For further particulars, ladies and gentlemen, call and see for yourselves.

J. VAN ETTE, Proprietor.

Madison, Nov. 1st, 1878.

Yours truly, G. T. W.

I take great pleasure in giving testimony to the efficacy of Hale's Cough Cordial in easily curing a persistent cough and catarrh. For months while engaged mostly in public speaking, I had suffered with an annoying cough which stubbornly resisted the various rough remedies, until I had taken.

Through the advice of friends I fortunately gave Hale's Cough Cordial a trial, when my coughing ceased at once, and the following day it had done its work complete and I felt all right. The first dose went directly to the cold spot in my lungs, and in the midst of a general warmth and perspiration the stubborn cough seemed to dissolve. In gratitude and esteem, I am.

Yours truly, JAMES ROSS.

Mrs. Sarah A. Elliott,

Author of "Mrs. Elliott's Housewife," Oxford, N. C. writes: I was among the first that used the "London Hair Color Restorer" in this section,

and recommended it to M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, Va., as the most beautiful hair dresser and preserver I had ever seen. It was advised by an eminent physician to use it. Since doing so, it has proved so satisfactory in restoring and beautifying my hair, as well as strengthening my eyesight, that I have recommended it to the druggists here in Oxford, Raleigh, and a great many of my friends, and believe I have from what others say, caused it to have a wide and extended sale, and deservedly so, as it certainly is the most cleanly and effective hair restorer now before the American people. The "London Hair Color Restorer" can be obtained at all the leading druggists at 75 cents a bottle, or \$4 for six bottles.

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COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY BUMP & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, January 29

Flour—Patent \$1.60 per sack; winter, \$1.25; Minnesota \$1.25 per sack; Wisconsin, 90c per sack. St Louis winter, \$1.40 per sack.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull, at 30¢ per cents, per 50 lbs.

Rye Flour—\$1.50 per 100 lbs.

WHAT—Good to best milling, spring \$5.25

cents shipping, grade 45¢/50c.

Buckwheat flour 60¢ per sack

Beans—dull at 75¢/85 per bushel.

Wheat Bran—50¢ per 100 lbs.; \$6.00 per ton.

Meal—coarse, 6c per 100 lbs.; bolted \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

FEED—6c per 100 lbs.